

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

resin body is injection molded.

REMARKS

Claims 1-9 are pending in this application, claims 1-4 and 7-9 are rejected, and claim 5-6 are withdrawn from further consideration.

Responsive to the rejection of claims 1-2 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants Admitted Prior Art (APA) in view of U.S. Patent No.

5 5,211,896 (Ward, et al.), Applicants respectfully traverse.

APA discloses a squirrel cage rotor 20 that includes shaft 21, pipe 22 and conductor 23 having a plurality of slots 24. Heat pipes 25 are inserted into slots 24. Pipe 22 is formed of composite prepregs of polymer resin and high strength fibers. The polymer resin contains a powder having a high magnetic permeability, such as, for
10 example, iron powder, to improve performance. Conductor 23 is made of copper or aluminum, and slots 24 are machined therein. (*page 3, lines 4-15 and Figs. 3a, 3b and 4 of the present specification*). Alternatively, cage rotor 30 (*Figs. 6 and 7*) includes conductors 38 combined with polymer resin part 32. This combined part is ground to expose the conductors along the axis of the rotor.

15 Ward, et al., discloses a uniform thickness of coating on iron particles is desirable since it assures more uniform dispersion of the particles throughout a core. In order to

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

achieve this uniform coating, the iron particles are segregated into batches of small, medium and large sizes before they are coated with a polymer. Each batch is coated separately. The coated particles are then re-mixed into any desired size distribution. Thus, the tendency for larger and smaller particles to be preferentially coated relative to the mid-size particles is avoided. (column 5, lines 40-53). Magnetic cores are then compression molded from the coated particles. Ideally, the polymer content is kept to a minimum to maintain physical strength. The weight of polymer is kept below from approximately 5% to below approximately 1% by weight. Compression molding requires at least 8 to 10% by weight of polymer. (column 5, line 55 through column 6, line 8).

10 In contrast, claim 1 recites in part "a polymer resin body containing powder of high magnetic permeability, wherein said powder is uniformly distributed in the polymer resin body". (*Emphasis Added*). Applicants submit that such a structure is not disclosed or suggested by the cited references, alone or in combination, and includes distinct advantages thereover.

15 The Examiner rightly acknowledges that APA does not disclose or suggest that a magnetically-permeable powder is uniformly distributed in the polymer resin from which the pipe is formed. The Examiner relies on Ward, et al., for this suggestion. Applicants respectfully submit, however, that Ward, et al., does not disclose uniform distribution of magnetically-permeable powder in a polymer resin body.

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

Ward, et al., discloses that iron particles are first classified and segregated according to particle size, i.e., small, medium and large, and that particles within the same size classification/category be coated in the same batch in order to avoid the preferential coating of smaller and larger particles that occurs when particles of different sizes are coated in the same batch. (See column 5, lines 40-53). The polymer-coated iron particles are then compression molded into a core. There is very little polymer in the body or core of Ward, et al. The amount of polymer by weight is kept below from approximately 5% to below approximately 1% by weight. (column 5, lines 60-65). The core of Ward, et al., is formed from iron particles that are polymer-coated, not a polymer resin body having a uniformly-distributed magnetic powder therein. Ward, et al, discloses uniformly coating iron particles and forming a core from the coated iron particles. Ward, et al., does not distribute a magnetic powder within a resin, and form a core from the powder-containing resin. Thus, Ward, et al., fails to disclose or suggest a polymer resin body containing powder of high magnetic permeability, wherein the powder is uniformly distributed in the polymer resin body, as recited in part by claim 1.

The present invention includes distinct advantages over the asserted references. The rotor of the present invention has a polymer resin part that includes a highly magnetically- permeable powder. Thus, the rotor can be of low mass relative to conventional rotors. Further, the present invention substantially prevents buckling of the

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

conductor bars.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that claim 1, and claims 2-4 and 7-9 depending therefrom, are in condition for allowance, and respectfully request same.

Responsive to the rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being
5 unpatentable over Applicants Admitted Prior Art (APA) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,211,896 (Ward, et al.), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,122,704 (Blakeley, et al.), Applicants respectfully traverse.

Both APA and Ward, et al., are discussed above.

Blakeley, et al., discloses a machine having a stator armature 10 (*Fig. 1*) with a
10 core 12 of ferrous material, a winding having end turns 14, a rotor/stator air gap 16, and a bearing 18 that are mounted within housing 20 that journal one end of rotor 22. (*column 3, lines 60-66*). Rotor 22 is surrounded by a containment sleeve 44 having a radially inward continuous film 46 of polyimide material. Rotor 22 is made up of laminations 60 (*Fig. 2*). Film 46 halts outward migration of coolant flow from between laminations 60.
15 (*column 5, line 12-16*).

In contrast, claim 3 recites in part "an inner core of high magnetic permeability". (*Emphasis Added*). Applicants submit that such a structure is not disclosed or suggested by the cited references, alone or in combination, and includes distinct advantages thereover.

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

As the Examiner acknowledges, neither APA or Ward, et al., disclose or suggest an inner core of high magnetic permeability, as recited in part by claim 3.

The Examiner asserts that laminations 60 of Blakeley, et al., somehow comprise an inner core of high magnetic permeability. However, Blakeley, et al., itself contradicts this assertion. Rotor 22 is constructed of laminations 60. (column 5, lines 12-13). The laminations are part of and form the rotor itself, not an inner core. The laminations or different layers of the rotor are not an inner core. Thus, Blakeley, et al., does not disclose or suggest an inner core of high magnetic permeability, as recited in part by claim 3.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that claim 3 and claim 4 depending therefrom are in condition for allowance, which is hereby respectfully requested.

Responsive to the rejection of claims 7-9 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being anticipated over Applicants Admitted Prior Art (APA) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,211,896 (Ward, et al.), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,715,610 (Brinkman), Applicants respectfully point out that claims 7-9 depend from claim 1, which is in condition for allowance for the reasons given herein. Accordingly, claims 7-9 are also in condition for allowance, which is hereby respectfully requested.

Claim 10 has been added hereby to further protect the patentable subject matter of the present invention. Generally, claim 10 recites the subject matter of claim 1, but explicitly claims the magnetic powder distributed throughout the polymer resin body, and

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

adds the limitation of "cooling bodies disposed within said axial slots, said cooling bodies fixedly retained within said axial slots by said polymer resin body". (*Emphasis Added*).

Support for the additional limitations of claim 10 relative to claim 1 is found at page 8, lines 17-18 of the present specification, wherein it is stated that "heat pipes 135 are fixed in slots 134 by polymer resin during the curing of the polymer resin part 132". For the same reasons given above in regard to claim 1, Applicants submit that claim 10 is also in condition for allowance. Applicants further submit that the cited references do not disclose or suggest cooling bodies retained within axial slots by the polymer resin body, as recited in part by claim 10. For the foregoing reasons, claim 10 is in condition for allowance and Applicants respectfully request same.

Claim 11 has been added hereby to further protect the patentable subject matter of the present invention. Ward, et al., forms its core by compression molding iron particles coated with a polymer. In contrast, claim 11 is directed to an injection molded core. Further, claim 11 depends from claim 10, which is in condition for allowance for the reasons given above. Accordingly, claim 11 is also in condition for allowance, which is hereby respectfully requested.

For all the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that no combination of the cited references teaches, discloses or suggests the subject matter of the pending claims. The claims are therefore in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

request withdrawal of all rejections and allowance of the claims.

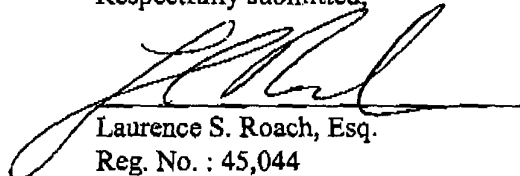
In the event Applicant has overlooked the need for an extension of time, an additional extension of time, payment of fee, or additional payment of fee, Applicant hereby conditionally petitions therefore and authorizes that any changes be made to
5 Deposit Account No. 10-0223.

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned in regard to this Amendment and the above identified application.

Respectfully submitted,

6-Nov-2002

Date


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PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Dai Gil Lee, et al.)	
Serial No.:	09/710,665)	
Filed:	November 9, 2000)	Examiner: G. Perez
For:	POLYMER COMPOSITE SQUIRREL CAGE ROTOR WITH HIGH MAGNETIC PERMEABILITY FILLER FOR INDUCTION MOTOR AND METHOD OF MAKING IT)	Art Unit: 2834

MARKED-UP COPY OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Hon. Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box: AF
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

In compliance with 37 CFR §1.121, Applicant hereby submits the following marked-up copy of the revisions made to the Claims by the Amendment submitted in response to the Office Action mailed June 13, 2002.

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 5 and 6 were cancelled without prejudice.

Claims 10 and 11 are added, and read as follows:

10. (New) A composite squirrel cage rotor, comprising:

a rotating shaft;

a polymer resin body containing powder of high magnetic permeability, wherein
said powder is uniformly distributed in said polymer resin body;

5 a plurality of squirrel cage conductor bars positioned around and embedded in an
outer part of said polymer resin body and formed of material having high electric
conductivity;

a plurality of axial slots, said axial slots are formed between said cage squirrel
conductor bars; and

10 cooling bodies disposed within said axial slots, said cooling bodies fixedly
retained within said axial slots by said polymer resin body, said cooling bodies dissipating
heat generated in the composite squirrel cage rotor.

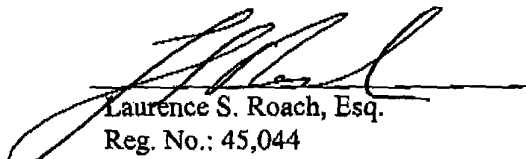
11. (New) The composite squirrel cage rotor of claim 10, wherein said polymer
resin body is injection molded.

PATENT
89799.167400 (WA-276-US)

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Amendment and the above identified application.

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